



Prescot Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

BY

F. W. BUNTING,

M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for the
Prescot Urban District,

FOR THE YEAR 1951.

PRESCOT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The Chairman and Members of the
Prescot Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the health of Prescot Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

I am happy to report that the health of the community has remained satisfactory during the year.

The crude death rate at 11.7 per thousand compares favourably with that for England and Wales (12.5) and is identical with the rate for 1950.

The birth rate of 16.8 per thousand shows a further decrease compared with the previous year (18.3) but is still above the rate for England and Wales (15.5).

I am happy to report that the reduction in the infant mortality rate continues, the rate being 14 per thousand live births compared with 39 in 1950 and 40 in 1949. I am particularly happy to report that there were no maternal deaths notified in the district for the second year in succession.

There was an increase in the incidence of infectious diseases, 333 cases being notified compared with 187 cases during 1950. The increase was due in the main to a high incidence of measles during the year. No case of diphtheria was notified nor were any cases of poliomyelitis recorded.

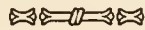
I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the willing assistance I have had from all officials of the Council and in particular from Mr. C. J. Hulme.

PRESCOT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1951.



**SUMMARY of the Particulars required by the Ministry of Health Circular 42/51,
dated 10th December, 1951.**

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area, in Acres	875
Population—Census, 1951, 12,473.	Registrar General's Estimate of								
resident population, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,440
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,202
End of 1951 according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,632
Rateable value (1st April, 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£74,862
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£295

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants is Cable making (Electrical) at the Works of Messrs. British Insulated Cables, Ltd. Printing and Bookbinding are also important industries in the town.

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment.—None.

Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year.—No.

Any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health.—None.

Any evidence, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.—No

VITAL STATISTICS. *

							Total	Male	Female
Live Births,—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	101	101
„ Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2
							—	—	—
„ Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	106	103

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.8

Total M. F.

Still Births ...	3	1	2	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and Still Births)	14
Deaths ...	146	73	73	Death Rates per 1,000 of the estimated	
				resident population:—Crude	... 11.7
				Adjusted	... 13.1

Deaths from Puerperal causes—	Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births
Puerperal sepsis ...	Nil	—
Other maternal causes ...	Nil	—
	—	
Total ...	Nil	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	14
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	14.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	—

	Live births			Deaths (all cases)			Stillbirths			Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
												Total		Neo-natal	
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1951 ...	209	*16.8	146	*11.7	3	14	Nil	Nil	3	14	3	3	14	3	14
Year 1950 ...	229	18.3	147	11.7	3	13	Nil	Nil	9	39	4	17			
Year 1949 ...	250	20.2	170	13.7	11	42	1	3.83	10	40	—	—	—	—	—
Year 1948 ...	243	19.7	147	11.9	9	35	Nil	Nil	14	57	—	—	—	—	—
Year 1947 ...	295	24.5	130	10.8	13	42	Nil	Nil	12	40	—	—	—	—	—
Year 1946 ...	247	20.9	127	10.7	14	53	Nil	Nil	20	80	—	—	—	—	—
Avge. 5 years 1946-1950 ...	—	20.7	—	11.8	—	38	—	0.76	—	51	—	—	—	—	—

* Adjusted { live birth-rate (comparability factor, 0.97) = 16.3 per 1,000.
death-rate (comparability factor, 1.12) = 13.1 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN PRESCOT URBAN DISTRICT IN 1951.

[illegible]

2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. F. W. Bunting, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Is he a whole or part-time officer of the local authority? Part time.

Any other public appointments held by him? Divisional Medical Officer.

Health Division No. 9, Lancs. C.C.

Is he in private practice? No.

Sanitary Inspector. One. Mr. Charles J. Hulme, A.R. San., I., M.S.I.A.

Is he a whole or part-time officer? Whole time.

Veterinary Inspector. No.

Any other Specialised Inspectors (e.g.—Food Inspector)? No.

Other Public Health Officers, such as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitors, Special Nurses, Dental Surgeon, etc. None.

Any local legislation (including bye-laws) in force in the district (please give dates).—

New Streets and Buildings, 13th December, 1939.

Slaughter Houses, 15th March, 1932.

Nuisances—Removal of noxious matters, 15th March, 1932.

Nuisances—Keeping of Animals, 15th March, 1932.

Common Lodging Houses, 15th March, 1932.

Handling, wrapping and delivery of food, etc., 24th July, 1950.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water supply:

Source.

Liverpool Corporation, from Lakes Vyrnwy and Rivington.

Is supply satisfactory?

(a) In quality; Yes.

(b) In quantity; Yes.

Constant or intermittent.

Constant.

Approximate number of dwelling-houses with piped supplies (public and private).

Direct from Mains 3,632. By stand pipe, Nil.

Possibilities of contamination.

None known.

Action taken in respect of any form of contamination.

None.

Any liability to plumbo-solvent action?

No.

If piped supply, state if water has been controlled by bacteriological examination.

If so, number of examinations. None by District Council. All examinations carried out by supplying Authority.

Approx. number of dwelling-houses* supplied from wells, springs, streams, etc.

Nil.

Have these waters been analysed during the year? If so, state result.

—

Any insufficiency, and where.

No.

Nature of extensions (if any) during the year.

Mains extended to new housing site.

Rivers and Streams—

Action taken to check the pollution of streams.

Sources and nature of pollution.

Have any new works been established (such as artificial silk works, cheese manufactories, etc.), and is there any resultant river pollution?

Inspections made. Informal samples taken

Trade waste.

No.

Drainage and Sewerage—

Sewage disposal works, method of treatment.

Any extension or improvement during the year with regard to works and sewerage system.

Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system, and reason therefore.

Action taken—Drain testing, flushing, etc.

Hydrolytic Tank and Bacterial Filters.

No.

One house only—too low for sewer.

Sewers are regularly inspected and flushed.

Closet Accommodation at end of 1951:
(In this connection note last year's figures)

Does this system still exist in populous and closely built centres?

Privy Middens.—Number of middens. 1950, 1; 1951, 1; number of closets attached to these middens, 1.

No

Number of pail closets, Nil. Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens), 8. Number of fresh water closets, 4,377. Number of movable ashbins for refuse, 3,733. Number of waste water closets, Nil. Number of houses on water carriage system, 3,631.

Conversions—

Number of privy closets

To fresh w.c.'s

To waste w.c.'s

To pails, etc.

Number of pail closets

To fresh w.c.'s

To waste w.c.'s

Number of waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s.

During year 1951.	During five years, 1946—1950.
None	7
None	None
None	None
None	2
None	None
None	16
None	82

Number of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles.

Is there any definite policy at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets?

Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion? If so, how much?

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property?

Yes.

Half cost, and Ashbin, towards conversion of midden.

Fresh Water.

Public Cleansing—

- (a) The method of collecting dry house refuse.
- (b) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies.
- (c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse.
- (d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies.
- (e) The method of cleansing cesspools.
- (f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents.

If a destructor provided, state situation.

Weekly collection by Motor Dust Lorry

Ditto.

Tipping on land.

Ditto.

Emptying by hand pump.

Discharge on to land adjoining the Sewage Disposal Works.

None provided.

Sanitary Inspections during 1951—

(Including Housing)

Number of premises visited.

Defects or nuisances.

1,129.

Number discovered (excluding defects in houses for action under Sec. 11 of the Housing Act, 1936), 612.

Number abated, 584.

Informal, 612; Statutory, 45.

None.

Number of Notices served.

Legal proceedings.

Smoke Abatement:

Any action taken with regard to smoke abatement?

Number of factory and works chimneys in the district.

Number of legal proceedings taken and result.

Particulars of any co-operative action with industry.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?

None.

20.

None.

Factories visited. Management very helpful.

None fixed.

Shops and Offices—

Particulars of any action taken under provisions of Shops Act, 1934, relating to:

- (a) Ventilation of Shops.
- (b) Temperature of Shops.
- (c) Sanitary Conveniences.

Shops visited.

None.

None.

None.

Swimming Baths and Pools—

- (a) Public Swimming Baths or Pools.
 (b) Privately - owned Swimming Baths or Pools open to public.

None in District.

None in District.

Eradication of bed bugs—

Particulars of action taken during 1951:—

Number of houses found to be infested.

Number of houses disinfested.

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs.

State name of fumigant and/or insecticide used and efficiency thereof.

Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

Is work of disinfection carried out by local authority or by a contractor?

Measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

(a) Council houses 0 }
 (b) Other houses 1 } 1
 (a) Council houses 0
 (b) Other houses 1

Liquid spray and D.D.T.; Kilgercide Insecticide, containing D.D.T.; almost instant death on contact. Satisfactory.

Insecticidal spray and D.D.T. powder used if found necessary.

Local authority.

Periodical inspection and advice given by Sanitary Inspector where necessary.

Schools—

Total number of schools in the district 5

Sanitary condition of schools:

(a) Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces 1

(b) Sanitary accommodation—Number of schools with:

(i) Fresh water closets 5 (ii) Waste water closets Nil
 (iii) Trough closets ... 2 (iv) Pail closets ... Nil
 (v) Privy closets Nil

(c) Refuse disposal—Number of schools with:

(i) Dust Bins 5 (ii) Dry ashpits ... Nil

(d) Water supply—Number of schools supplied from:

(i) Public mains ... 5 (ii) Private supplies ... Nil
 Number of private supplies (d) (ii) considered unsatisfactory ... —

(e) Number of schools where washing and drinking facilities are considered unsatisfactory—Washing, 4; Drinking, Nil.

(f) Drainage—Number of schools with drainage to:

(i) Public sewers ... 5 (ii) Private treatment works Nil

Are the facilities for handling meals at the schools considered satisfactory? Fair

Offensive trades. Action taken or needed. Date of any bye-laws in force in respect of offensive trades.	One. Rag & Bone Merchant. None. None in force.
Factories. What is their condition?	Number on Register, 26. Generally Satisfactory
Common Lodging houses.	Number on Register? Nil. What is their condition? Date of bye-laws: 15/3/32.
Houses let in Lodgings.	Number on Register. None. Action taken or required. None. Date of bye-laws. None in force.
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	Date of bye-laws. None in force. Action taken or required. None.
Underground Sleeping Rooms.	Any need for regulations? No.
Canal Boats.	Number inspected. None in District.
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928: State whether there are in the district any premises on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.	None. Number of samples taken. None.

4.—HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ...	50
(i) By the Local Authority ...	48
(ii) By other Local Authorities ...	None
(iii) By other bodies and persons ...	2
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority ...	48
(ii) By other bodies or persons ...	None

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	681
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1554
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	None
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	308

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	244
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	11
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	9
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	None

*B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	34
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	26
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	8

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None |

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | None |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | None |
| (3) Number of back to back houses dealt with | ... | ... | ... | None |

1. **General Observations as to housing conditions**, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding: Approx. 20% of the total number of houses in the District were erected prior to 1890, 30% were erected between the years 1890 and 1918, and 50% from 1918 to date.

Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district—1.

2. **Sufficiency of supply of houses.**

- (a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required. 100 houses of three and four bedrooms required to ease overcrowding. 150 houses of three and four bedrooms to replace those unfit. 600 houses for couples who have married since 1939, and 350 to house people who work in the district but live elsewhere.
- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated. A scheme of 28 aged persons flats and 20 other flats completed. 72 2-bedroom flats under consideration. 6 shops and flats in progress.
- (c) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future. None.
- (d) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses. No.

Comments on the extent to which housing matters have been affected by the changed conditions during the year under review: Housing matters have been adversely affected by building materials being scarce and high costs which are holding up the carrying-out of repairs.

3. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	78
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	110
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	537
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	None
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	40
(a)	Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved during 1951.	Nil.
(b)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	None.
(c)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g., causes. Sons and daughters married since 1939 and living with parents. Shortage of houses.	

4. Fitness of houses.

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts. Repairs are difficult due to shortage of materials and increased costs.
- (b) Special measures taken or suggested, e.g., in relation to particular types of insanitary property or in regard to arrangements for the gradual carrying-out of programmes of repair. Repairs being executed as far as possible.
- (c) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply. Nil.
- (d) Number of houses which have no separate closet accommodation. 18.

5. Action taken during the year regarding Clearance Areas:—

Number of areas represented. None.

Number of areas cleared. None.

Number of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants. None.

Improvement Areas:—

Number of areas represented. None.

6. Byelaws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.

Adequacy of existing bye-laws of each class, and special difficulties in or limits upon their enforcement. Bye-laws required with respect to houses let in lodgings and to tents, vans and sheds.

5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply. Action taken with regard to—

The administration of The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915; The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922; and The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 and 1938.

Number of dealers' licences issued by the local authority during 1949, in respect of:

Number of licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" milk.

Sterilised milk.

Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk with reasons for the refusal or revocation.

Dairies and milk shops—

Are they periodically inspected?
What is their condition?

Action taken by the local authority as to—

(a) (i) Tuberculous milk.
Number of samples submitted for bacteriological test.

(ii) Bacteriological examinations.

(iii) Sediment tests.

(b) Meat, etc.—Observations on—

(1) Action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of slaughterhouses, meat shops, stalls and vehicles and places where food is prepared.

(2) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?

Private slaughterhouses:—

Bakehouses:

Milk shops and dairies periodically inspected, also milk carts and vans.

"Tuberculin Tested" milk: Bottling: None. Distribution: 4.

Accredited milk: (a) Bottling: None. (b) Distribution: None.

Pasteurising plants: None.

Retail distributors: 5.

Retail distributors: 6.

None.

Yes. How often? Quarterly.
Generally Satisfactory.

Nil. Result—Positive, —.
Negative, —.

Standard adopted. Awaiting a standard.
None.

Periodic inspections carried out.

The following foods were found to be unfit for human consumption or otherwise unsaleable for human consumption:—184 tins of food (blown, punctured, or badly damaged); 27 lbs. of Skinless Rabbits (decomposing); 30 lbs. of Prunes (mouldy); 4 jars of Jam (broken); 2 jars of Pickles (mouldy); 1 jar of Plums (mouldy).

No.

Number registered: None. Number licensed: None.

Number: 9. Condition: satisfactory.

6. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Review the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1951, and give any noteworthy facts as to the source or spread of infection (non-notifiable acute infectious diseases should also be reported upon so far as available information enables this to be done).

There has been an increase in the number of Infectious Disease cases, 333 being notified compared with 187 in the previous year. Increase has been mainly due to the high incidence of measles, 210 cases being notified. There is also a slight increase in the incidence of scarlet fever and whooping cough.

If any of the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district, state for what period (see Table on page 17) :

Measles—Yes. Whooping Cough—Yes. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)—No.

Chicken-pox—No.

Any others—No.

Observations—None.

Number of times School Closure adopted during 1951 for—

Scarlet Fever—None. Whooping Cough—None. Diphtheria—None.

Chicken-pox—None. Measles—None. Influenza—None.

Any other diseases—None.

Other diseases which have received special attention, e.g., locally contracted anthrax, epidemic jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever, glandular fever, or psittacosis? None.

Disinfection after infectious disease:—

Number of houses disinfected during 1951, 44. Method (state disinfectant used) :—Fumigation by Formalin.

Are houses disinfected after (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Yes. (b) Measles No.

Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, etc. (steam or otherwise). None.

Number of articles disinfected. Not known.

Where is apparatus situated? Steam apparatus at **Whiston Sanatorium**.

If apparatus at hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., of patients **not** removed to the hospital? No; clothing left in bedroom at time of disinfection.

Disinfestation:—

What arrangements exist for the disinfestation of verminous, etc., persons? Bathing and Disinfection.

In how many instances has disinfestation been carried out? None.

The prevalence of any animal or insect pests such as rats, bugs, fleas, or mosquitoes, etc., should be referred to and particulars given of the measures taken for their suppression.—Bugs and fleas found mainly in old houses. Rooms and furniture are fumigated or sprayed.

Part-time Rat-Catcher employed—very few complaints.

Sewers, Sewage Works and Refuse Tip treated by Council Workmen. Infestation found to be of a minor character.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1951.

" NOTIFIABLE " DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED											Total Deaths (b)	Hospital	
	Total Cases at all Ages (a)	YEARS											Total Cases removed to Hospital from the district (c)	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district (d)
		Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over	Age unknown			
Smallpox	37	...	3	10	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	27	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute primary pneumonia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Acute influenzal pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute polio-encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria, Contracted— In this country ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abroad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, excluding German Measles	210	7	60	84	55	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping cough	84	9	23	30	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	333	16	86	124	99	4	1	1	1	1	1	30	...	

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

Age Periods.				*NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
1—5	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
5—10	...	...	...	—	1	...	—	—	...	—	—
10—15	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
15—20	...	...	...	1	2	...	—	—	...	—	—
20—25	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
25—35	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	—	—
35—45	...	...	...	2	1	...	—	1	...	2	1
45—55	...	...	...	1	1	...	—	1	...	—	—
55—65	...	...	...	1	—	...	—	—	...	1	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
				9	6	...		3	1	...	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals	...	...	...	15		4		4		—	

*All primary notifications included, and any other new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

What is the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths?
All notified.

In your opinion, is the notification of tuberculosis in your district efficient? Yes.

Has any action been taken in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify No.

Is there any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district? No.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Any action taken under these Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade—

None.

Public Health Act, 1925 and 1936.

Any action taken under Section 172, Public Health Act, 1936? None.

If so, number of applications for Orders for compulsory removal to hospital. None.

Number of cases in which Orders were granted—None. Observations—None.

**REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937,
IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	56	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	6	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	29	62	Nil	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORK, SECTIONS 110 AND 111.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	Instances (2)	Notices served (3)	Prosecu- tions (4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, etc.			
Cleaning and washing			
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtains and furniture hangings			
Furniture and upholstery			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and brass articles			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and Grapnels			
Cart gear			
Locks, latches and keys			
Umbrellas, etc.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquet and tennis balls			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags			
Brush making			
Pea picking			
Feather sorting			
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.			
Textile weaving			
Lampshades			
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1951. Nil.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of district:—Demolition of substandard property, paving of back passages, re-conditioning of old property, Destructor for refuse disposal.

(Signed) F. W. BUNTING.

August, 1952.

Medical Officer of Health

